



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1871.

If any Conservative paper were to say that in being quoted, it would probably be denounced by the Radical leaders, as abusive, untrue, and every thing else that is bad. But the *New York Tribune* publishes a letter from Arkansas, and endorses it, in the words following, to wit:—

"We print herewith a letter from Little Rock, exposing the villanies which have distracted the Republican party in that State. It will serve to explain the weakness and demoralization of the Republican party, not only in Arkansas, but in several other Southern States, wherein selfish, unprincipled, rapacious scoundrelshave been enabled to clutch the reins of authority and ride recklessly over public interest and private right to the achievement of their sordid and shameful ends."

Let it be recollected that this is not from a Democratic, or Conservative, or "Copper Head," or Ku-Klux source," but from the *New York Tribune*, that organ, that director, that leader of the "Republican party," relied upon, sworn by, and recognized wherever Radicalism prevails.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:—"Gen. Ballach, discharging of the duties of the bureau, has been suspended from office on the charge of investing government funds (\$250,000) in government bonds and receiving the interest therefrom without officially accounting for the excess. This use of funds is made a felony by law, and punishable as such. Ballach states that he took this course to indemnify himself for losses sustained in paying bounty claims which afterwards proved to be fraudulent, and accounts for every dollar of the principal."

The trial of Col. Thomas J. Wilson began in the U. S. District Court for the District of Maryland, yesterday. Col. Wilson is charged with the same misdemeanors in office as Gen. R. N. Bowerman was convicted of, some days since. Both were officers in the U. S. Custom House at the port of Baltimore, and both were supposed to be acting under the same authority, and both were charged with appropriating money to their use which was paid to them for the use of the United States.

Gen. Butler made a speech in Philadelphia, last night, in which he took general grounds against the late treaty with Great Britain, insisting there was no cause of alarm for war with England, that nation not being willing to declare war against the U. S., while she was ready to meet any emergency; and further, that the concessions made by the treaty were humiliating to all Americans. His speech was listened to by the large audience with much interest, and created quite a sensation.

The Governor of Louisiana writes to the police juries of the river parishes in that State:—"I am convinced the Louisiana Levee Company, to whom the Legislature gave the contract for rebuilding and maintaining the levees of the State, will not be able to comply with the expectations of the public in time to prepare for the autumn and spring rise of the Mississippi river. It now rests with the parish authorities to take measures to protect themselves from overflow."

The Western Union Telegraph Company raised its rates to Chicago after the fire had destroyed the business portion of the city and telegraphic communication became more important as well as more difficult. The company say that this only continued for a short time, and that the extra charge was made for covering the expense of hunting up persons who had no fixed place of business or other known address."

It is said that M. Catacazy, the Russian minister, has gone to New York, where he will remain until the arrival of the Grand Duke Alexis. The Duke will be escorted to Washington and received at the elegant residence of the minister by Madame Catacazy. The mansion will be placed at the disposal of the Duke, whose only guest will be Admiral Pissot. M. Catacazy has rented for himself and family a suite of rooms elsewhere.

Judge J. M. Kenney, of Pennsylvania, a U. S. Judge, died on board the steamship City of Houston, of yellow fever, a few hours after reaching the New York Quarantine, on Friday, 13th inst. The fever was contracted at Key West, where the Judge was holding an Admiralty Court, from which port he sailed on the 8th inst. Judge Kenney was brother-in-law to Mr. A. F. Cowan, member of Congress.

Tea-growing is now carried on in some parts of the South with considerable success. A gentleman in Wilmington, N. C., has successfully raised plants and cured tea, which he claims can not be excelled by the imported article. He obtained the plants from the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent office, previous to the war.

The cornerstone of the new postoffice in Boston was laid with Masonic ceremonies yesterday, in the presence of General Grant, several National and State dignitaries, and an immense concourse of spectators. The President was to leave for Bangor, in Maine, yesterday.

The authorities and business men of Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Cumberland will arrive in Baltimore this evening, in fulfillment of the visit to that city, which has been for some time contemplated. The City Council last evening appropriated \$20,000 to be expended in catering for their comfort.

The President and all the members of the Cabinet are just now absent from Washington.

It is somewhat remarkable that the Ohio correspondent of the New York Tribune makes the only serious attempt that we have seen in the newspapers, to "break the force" of the radical triumph in Ohio. That correspondent says the result "is no endorsement of Gen. Grant, and does not show the drift of opinion in Ohio on the Presidential question."

The Washington Chronicle states that "Gov. Scott, of South Carolina, while passing through Charlotte, North Carolina, a few days since, was rudely insulted by some grown men at the railroad depot." The nature of the insult is not mentioned.

The "Ku-Klux" matter is evidently relied upon by the Radical leaders as the most important "card," they can play in their political game. They issue campaign documents about Ku-Klux—they write about Ku-Klux—they talk about Ku-Klux.

An account of some of the incidents of the late fire in Chicago, published in some of the Northern papers, is headed thus:—"Drunkness—Hobbery—Murder—Infamous Outrages—Assassination of a venerable priest while protecting a young girl, etc., etc."

Accounts from Utah say that Brigham Young intends to contest the indictments found against him, and to make appeal after appeal until he shall finally get his case before the Supreme Court of the United States.

ELECTION DAY, in this State, the Seventh of November, is rapidly approaching. Every Conservative vote in Virginia is wanted. There should be union, harmony, zeal. Look to the success of the Conservatives in Virginia!

A letter from Chicago says that the reports of the loss of life in that city, are greatly exaggerated. A number of persons reported to have been burned, it is asserted, are alive and well.

It is said that in Iowa the liquor prohibitory law is carried out to the letter. Then, Iowa is an exception to any other State in the whole country.

If any Conservative voter has changed his residence since the last registration, let him not fail to be properly registered previous to the coming election.

The Jones' Falls affair in Baltimore continues to be the subject of much discussion.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

A telegram from the Postmaster at Chicago, states that one of the safes in the postoffice in that city had been reached, and the contents found badly scorched. \$50,000 in money was covered and about \$80,000 worth of postage stamps were in a condition to be returned for exchange, although not fit to be used. The Cashier's day-book and ledger were found to be in a condition to be read, but the cash book was destroyed. The safe of the Money Order Superintendent and that of the Stamped Envelope Clerk were yet in the ruins.

While travelling over the Louisville Railroad a few days since, Dr. N. B. Anderson was greatly alarmed at seeing a snake protrude its head from a slatted box and hiss at him. The Dr. touched the owner of the snake upon the arm, and instead of the owner of the snake being agitated, he coolly caught the snake by the neck and crammed him down into his wooden prison, and then covered the box with his handkerchief.

The House of Clerical and Lay Deputies of the Episcopal General Convention yesterday adopted the new Hymnal as reported by the committee, and agreed that no other hymns shall be used in the Church except those now ordinarily bound up in the Prayer Book. The House of Bishops has yet to act on some amendments regarding the publication of the Hymnal.

On Thursday last the Common Council of Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, refused to appropriate \$25,000 for the relief of the Chicago sufferers. When the Chairman of the Council announced that the bill had been defeated, the crowd in the lobby of the Chamber created such a disturbance by hissing that it was with difficulty that the disturbance could be checked.

In the South Division of Chicago upwards of one thousand laborers were employed yesterday in clearing up the debris preparatory to rebuilding the destroyed houses. The announcement that the banks were ready and able to meet all demands that may be made upon them has inspired the public with confidence.

Ashbury's yacht, the *Livonia*, was badly beaten by Mr. Osgood's Columbia in the first race yesterday for the American cup. The course was around the Sandy Hook lightship and return. It was the first of a series of seven, of which the *Livonia* must win four to win the cup.

A rumor is in circulation in New York that some of the Poles resident there have formed a conspiracy to assassinate the Grand Duke Alexis, while he is in that city. A number of prominent Polish citizens held a meeting on Sunday, and took steps to avert any such danger.

The great hurricane mentioned in yesterday's Gazette, raged on Saturday and Sunday through Nova Scotia and Canada down to the Lakes. At Halifax some thirty vessels were wrecked, and much property destroyed. At Montreal the walls of buildings were blown down and several persons killed.

Mr. Bradley, the "Republican" leader in England, has publicly declared that Queen Victoria is insane, and at a monster meeting held last night in London, he demanded that a Regency, to be entrusted to the Judges of Law and Equity, be had until a Republic shall be established.

Brigham Young was arraigned yesterday, and after the indictment, which charges him with lascivious cohabitation, had been read to him, he was asked the usual question "Guilty or not guilty?" He replied, "Not guilty." The accused appeared calm, and not at all disturbed by his peculiar situation.

Mr. Ed. Samuel's Iron Circular of the 16th inst. reports an advance of  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound for boiler C. H. No. 1, flange iron, C. No. 1, and corner and 25 cents on double-headed rails of old material. The other items of the list were unchanged in prices.

Contributions continue to be reported from every section of country for the relief of Chicago. The aggregate probably reaches to five or six millions of dollars. The whole amount contributed by Baltimore up to last evening is \$190,000.

Advices by telegram state that severe snow storms have prevailed for the past two days at Santa Fe and Wyoming, the snow in some places being four feet in depth.

The time for the trial of Mrs. Wharton was fixed by Judge Miller at Annapolis, yesterday, or the 4th of December.

## Radical County Convention.

Pursuant to adjournment on Wednesday night, the Radical County Convention reassembled in the U. S. Court room at 12 m. to-day, E. E. White, President, in the chair, and John T. Cooke, Secretary. Upon calling the Convention to order, the President counselled order and decorum.

The Secretary then proceeded to call the roll of the Convention, when J. A. Seaton moved that each delegation be allowed to fill any vacancy that may exist—overruled by the chair.

J. Patton moved that each delegation retire and fill vacancies. John Birrell opposed the motion. Four delegates on the floor at once: floor given to Wm. Edwards, who claimed his right to supply the place of one of the absentees, and being a delegate, would thereby be allowed two votes; very many objections; some confusion. John Seaton obtained the floor and urged that the delegations be allowed to fill vacancies.

T. B. Pinn raised a point of order that Seaton was not a delegate, the regular elected delegates being present—point overruled, and Seaton allowed to proceed.

Mr. Mallam raised a point of order that as Seaton was declared a delegate, there was no use in his proceeding—point overruled.

L. Baltimore said he was here as a delegate and was ready to exercise the functions of that position.

The chair decided that as Seaton had been admitted, he could not be deprived of his seat. L. Patton wanted Baltimore to have his seat—some confusion and three or four on the floor at once—Seaton kept the floor, and finally moved that the delegations be allowed to fill vacancies, first taking alternates, and then if there are no alternates, to fill such vacancies by outsiders.

Three or four motions in reference to the method of filling vacancies were now pending at once. John Birrell objected to delegations filling vacancies with any other than alternates.

S. Heflebower made three unsuccessful attempts to obtain the floor, but was always a little too late.

W. D. Massey argued that only such delegates as appeared on the roll are entitled to seats, or if there was a vacancy at the adjournment on Wednesday then that should be filled but there he would stop, and if delegations were to be allowed to fill up their numbers as they pleased he would withdraw.

Mr. Heflebower, finally succeeded in getting the floor, and gave his views as to "the illegality of all the proceedings" so far, and urged that all the candidates present withdraw.

J. A. Seaton replied to the remarks of Mr. Massey. He thought all the aspirants for the nomination ought to withdraw and allow their place to be filled by alternates, and thought such a course would lead to harmony—he was opposed to chicanery.

A colored delegate who had the floor and was talking at random about everything—was interrupted by Mr. Heflebower but the latter, for his pains was severely rebuked.

V. P. Corbett thought if the delegates chose to leave it was their fault and contended that the ruling of the chair in reference to alternates was right.

H. King withdrew the name of Isaiah Fisher from before the Convention as a candidate.

W. A. Rowe obtained the floor, when a colored delegate rose to a "point" of order, which was that Rowe "was out of order"—point overruled.

Rowe contended that the delegates have a right to cast the full vote of their ward or township, or of all vacancies.

Wm. Clagett moved that the Convention now go into a ballot. Carried.

R. D. Beckley, Robt. C. Armstrong, T. B. Pinn, W. S. Wright, John Syphax, J. A. Seaton, C. H. J. Linskey, L. Hill, and A. Pearce were put in nomination.

Mr. Heflebower moved that the delegations retire for consultation.

A member said Mr. Heflebower was not a delegate, when J. T. Burnett, his alternate, withdrew in favor of Mr. H., and an informal ballot being ordered, resulted amidst confusion, as follows:

G. L. Seaton 18, C. H. J. Linskey 6, S. N. Garwood 5, R. S. Laws 10, W. D. Massey 10, A. Pearce 2, R. C. Armstrong 4, W. A. Rowe 1, J. Syphax 6, R. D. Beckley 3, L. Hill 1, T. B. Pinn 1, N. S. Wright 1. Whole number of votes cast 38.

John Seaton withdrew his name as a candidate, stating that all the ballots had been cast for Geo. L. Seaton.

A motion to vote for one nominee at a time was made, but withdrawn, and a formal ballot taken, resulting as follows: Seaton 16, Massey 11, Garwood 6, Laws 13, Pearce 2, Linskey 6, Beckley 1, Armstrong 3, J. Syphax 5, N. S. Wright 2, W. A. Rowe 1. Whole number of votes cast 38, necessary to a choice 20; no choice.

Mr. L. O'Neal withdrew the nomination of Mr. Garwood, when another ballot was taken with the following result: Seaton 17, Massey 13, Laws 15, Linskey 6, Armstrong 3, Syphax 2, Hill 1, Pearce 1, Garwood 2, Wright 2, Cook 1, Fisher 1. Whole number of votes cast 37, necessary to a choice 19; no election.

Messrs. Fisher and Garwood were again put in nomination. The former by Mr. Heflebower, the latter by Mr. O'Neal, and the third ballot proceeded with, resulting as follows:

Seaton 21, Massey 17, Garwood 1, Laws 13, Linskey 10, Syphax 1, Fisher 5, Armstrong 2, Wright 1, Cook 1. Whole number of votes cast 38, necessary to a choice 20; no election, and another ballot was taken which resulted as follows: Linskey 11, Pearce 12, Massey 10, Fisher 5. Whole number of votes 38, necessary to a choice 20—no election. The sixth ballot resulted: Linskey 21, Massey 10, Pearce 12, Fisher 2, Syphax 2; whole vote 38—necessary to a choice 20—no choice.

The seventh ballot resulted as follows: Linskey 12, Pearce 13, Massey 11; Laws 2; no choice.

R. S. Laws took the stand and addressed the Convention, withdrawing his name as a candidate and urging the nomination of C. H. J. Linskey, from the county.

J. H. Stevens next addressed the Convention urging the claims of Allen Pearce, and opposing Linskey who interrupted the speaker, saying that he had been insulted by Stevens.

referred back to the people for their ratification by a majority vote of the ward and township clubs."

The nominations of Seaton and Pearce were made unanimous and a committee appointed to inform the candidates of their nomination.

Geo. L. Seaton being present addressed the Convention, thanking them for the honor conferred.

John Birrell, Edward Evans, L. D. Harmon, L. Potter, H. King, T. J. Edelin, John Seaton, T. B. Pinn, V. P. Corbett, A. Syphax, N. S. Wright, W. A. Rowe, J. H. C. Linskey, and Warren, were appointed "a county committee," after which the Convention adjourned sine die.

## Notes of a Traveller.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

NORWICH, Sept. 19, 1871.—After partaking of a handsome breakfast on board H. M. S. "Pernian," improvised by her gallant Capt. W. H. S., as a farewell token to our little party, and which will long be remembered as a reunion and parting of friends, on the morning of the 20th we sailed per steamer *Alhambra*, from the beautiful shores of Acadia. The impatient reader would find it only too eager to pause with Longfellow in his picturesque poem, "Evangeline," could he but behold the sublime spot that awakened his inspiration.

There was a heavy fog prevailing—indeed Halifax, for a fortnight previously, seemed to have changed places with St. John in this respect. It has become a matter of history, how, in the latter city, a carpenter engaged in repairing a barn, shingled along some feet in the dense fog and did not feel for the rails on the ground, and really had it not been for the rails on the ground, a passenger might easily and excusably, with no thought of suicide, have walked overboard. But the fine genial weather with which we were favored, more than recompensed this slight drawback to an extended view.

The steamer had a very large freight and the passenger list was full—All were on deck and among the many subjects discussed, was that of the recent illness of the Queen. After speculation as to the cause had exhausted itself, surmises as to the result, in certain contingencies, were freely indulged in. An intelligent clergyman gave it as his opinion, that the mother country was fast verging toward Republicanism, or that some other great revolution was imminent; that a change of rule would be tantamount to a change of ruler.

It was incidentally observed that England had always been more prosperous and contented under royal than under republican rule. The speaker, in allusion to the remarks of Mr. Massey, said that the King-woman of that period proved herself as lion-hearted as any of the bravest of her predecessors on the throne, and stirred the heart of the nation to feats of valor which are among its historical boasts to the present day, and will be for all time. Marlborough is inseparable from Queen Anne's reign, and we need say no more. Under Victoria's mild and beneficent sway, Great Britain, as a whole, has taken gigantic strides, and is now the emblem of the best civilization in the world. The Prince of Wales would require the wisdom of Solomon to enable him to maintain his royal household should he have passed away.

There was not a great deal of variety in the personnel of the passengers, but we had the inevitable newly married couple, who were on their bridal tour. "They will find us out, John, in spite of all we can do," said Mrs. John, in allusion to the fact that she and her husband were going to get married.

The sharp water presents the bride with a spray of orange flowers. We have witnessed many such ineffectual attempts to make believe the matrimonial yoke had long been worn. The day passed away as usual on shipboard. The universality of smoking habits was strikingly illustrated, and though there was scarce a ripple on the water, the perfumes of the "puffing away" caused one of our own party to become quite sea-sick. The captain walked the quarter deck, and the crew stood listlessly about. The afternoon was fine, the sea like glass, and the sun came out, as it were, to break the monotony prevailing; so reclining beneath the shadow of a sail near the foremast, through a convenient hole, in which the company, ignoring any ordinary distinctions between men and women, drew nutriment from time to time, the hours were slowly but pleasantly away. The point was idly discussed as to whether the owner of the aforesaid bag and its contents would be entitled to compensation from the owners of the steamer for the breach made in his portion of the freight, but the peace and calmness of the scene prevailed all minds, and gradually these speculative thoughts drifted away as gently from the region of the soul as the pea-nut shells floated like frail bark out of vision, *sic volvere prout*. Sunday passed, with nearly all on board sea-sick.

The charming glow of sun-rise on Monday, revealed to us Banker Hill Monument and Fort Warren, wherein so many of our brave soldiers found close quarters during the late war. Many a tiny pearl or ivory trinket, to day, lies stored away as a souvenir of the fabled warrior to his loved ones at home in "Dixie." (To be concluded to-morrow.) E. K. R.

## The Insurance Companies.

NEW YORK, October 16.—The meeting of insurance Presidents to-day was attended by about fifty. Mr. Miller, State Superintendent of Insurance, addressed them, saying if any of them wished to go into liquidation he would do his best to protect the interests of insurers and stockholders, but wanted frank and candid statements of their condition. He thought the losses by Chicago would be but a small percentage to the citizens of this State. President Oakley stated he had just returned from Chicago, and considers the losses there under estimated. The Chicago companies could not pay more than 10 or 15 per cent. of their liabilities. He stated that all the New York companies would pay their losses.

A receiver has been appointed for the Fulton Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, which a stockholder swears has become insolvent owing to the Chicago fire.

The Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, has adjusted its loss by the Chicago fire by a draft sent to Hart, O'Brien & Co.

The Board of Directors of the Home Insurance Company to-day unanimously adopted a resolution to fill up the capital stock to two and a half millions at the earliest practicable moment. This will restore the Home's assets to nearly, if not quite \$1,000,000 after the Chicago losses are paid.

The Manhattan Company, which has announced suspension of business, expects to meet all losses.

The Continental lost about a million, being much less than their immense surplus. They have doubled their capital, and after paying all losses, will have \$2,000,000 assets for new business.

Superintendent Miller will to-morrow issue a circular calling upon all New York fire insurance companies to report under oath the extent of their losses at Chicago and their present standing. This is to be followed an examination of the several companies.

A dispatch from Pennsylvania says:—The U. S. Commissioner discharged General O'Neil, Donahue, Donnelly and Curly yesterday, deciding that the Court had no jurisdiction, the offence having been committed in Canada. Evidence of the Canadian officials who saw O'Neil's party cross the line is rejected from legal influence in producing the witnesses. Col. Wheaton retains the arms and ammunition. O'Neil's party return to St. Paul.

## The Chicago Calamity.

If to the great sums raised for Chicago in our own country, in Canada, and in Europe, during the last week, we now add the bounteous contributions made in thousands of churches on Sunday, we shall probably reach an aggregate of money, of food, of clothing and other supplies turning ten millions of dollars. In this prodigious sum not the least grateful element is the generous subscription from Europe.—They have remembered Ireland, Manchester and Paris.

The irrepressible energy of the west is a great help to the ruined city. The waste region already resounds with the stroke of the hammer. All the contractors, all the carpenters, all the masons, bricklayers and other craftsmen engaged in the trade of house building, are already crowded with orders for work. The day laborers, too, are probably all taken up with the demand for digging, for removing rubbish, for carting material and so on. Thus the very extent of the disaster itself, coupled with the energy which is displayed in repairing it, will insure to nearly every laborer, and to nearly every mechanic connected with the larger number of trades, constant work at good wages.

In the next place, we find nearly every store, shop, factory, printing office, and so on, resuming its labors. Temporary structures are erected; houses are hired and turned into stores; the most curious devices are employed for carrying on business. One of the papers contained twenty-one columns of "business changes in consequence of the fire," and that very fact shows how bravely the business men are bearing up. Now, while these exertions will not wipe out past losses, they are at least a guarantee of certain things in the future. They show us in the first place, that the thousands of salesmen and saleswomen, of clerks, porters, errand boys, are to continue to find employment. They show us, again, that the business of manufacturing is to go on at once, so that all the mechanics of various guilds will again and promptly earn comfortable wages. They show us, finally, that the railroads, express agencies, teamsters, and all those engaged in transporting goods will be at steady work.—Those who are wholly dependent on their daily labor, will probably be at once supplied with work and wages.

The great burden of loss is sustained by those who had already accumulated more or less wealth—by the property owners, small and great. Of these many are ruined, while many others have a large share of their property swept away. Fortunately, however, a great portion of the loss does not fall upon Chicago, but upon many other cities in America and Europe, among whom it is divided up, so as to lessen its weight. Millions upon millions of capital for rebuilding the city must flow at once into Chicago from this source alone.

Take the situation, however, as it is, and its details are dreadful and distressing. It is probable that 150,000 people were homeless on that terrible Monday night of last week. It is probable that seventy-five thousand of the most charitable hands for weeks, and, perhaps, for months to come. Before the end of November will have set in—perhaps December. An early and severe winter, aggravating the horrors of famine and exposure, would make the problem serious, and this possibility the charitable must guard against.

Again, as the ruins are investigated, and but many remains discovered from day to day, it becomes certain that the loss of life in the Chicago fire was great. Probably more than a hundred dead bodies have been recovered. It is asserted that the total number lost (for the bodies of many must have been utterly consumed in the fierce heat) is at least five hundred. Now, it is safe to say that, while a considerable part of these unfortunate beings were the weak and sick, who could not move themselves or be moved by others, while a good part were stray children and reckless persons, not a few must have been the heads of families, the able-bodied husbands, sons, brothers, who were caught by the flames while endeavoring to move their household goods. In such cases, the striking down of the main support of the family can be compensated by no abundance of work and wages.

When, too, we come to examine the total destruction, we find that one estimate of the losses puts the private dwellings destroyed at eight thousand and stores two thousand, a total value, with their adjuncts of machinery, etc., of \$84,000,000. The loss of merchandise, running stock, vessels, etc., will it is said, amount to \$100,000,000, making a total loss of nearly \$200,000,000. How nearly correct these figures are, and how much will be covered by insurance, we can hardly yet say; but what we certainly know is that the very nature of the losses implies great and widespread distress. Finally, the Chicago Republican declares that "although the aggregate of supplies from abroad is immense, there is little longer that more will be sent than can be to advantage. We are informed by Gen. Sheridan that the present stock of provisions will not last twenty-four hours, if not continually replenished.—Clothing for women and children is especially needed." In a word, we see abundant ground for hope and for effort—hope in the elasticity of the ever-vigorous west and continued effort that the immediate and pressing needs of this stricken community may be fully supplied.—*Philadelphia Record.*

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The Emperor William, yesterday, at Berlin, opened the session of the Reichsrath in person. He began his address by a review of the past session of the North German Parliament, and of the course of German unification. The progress of this important policy and the present condition of United Germany he considered eminently favorable and gratifying. Passing from this to topics to be considered by the present session, he said its chief care would be the consideration of the budget for the Empire. The advances made by several States of the confederation must be repaid out of the funds received from France as indemnity. The budget must include the expenses of settling the Government of the territory acquired from France. The Emperor expressed the opinion that the reorganization of the coinage of Germany is desirable. He said that the Federal Council was at this time engaged in devising measures for the establishment of a gold coinage, for a uniform system of German coinage. He also proposed, as a subject ripe for discussion, the securing of a line of direct communication through Switzerland to Italy, to be so controlled throughout, that the interests of Germany would be fairly considered. Alluding to the foreign relations of the Empire, he said such relations were entirely satisfactory. There was no cause of anxiety in any quarter. Especially was the correspondence with Austria of a cordial nature, and intercourse with that country was no longer shadowed by reminiscences of past conflicts.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—Horatio Bolster was sentenced yesterday in the Criminal Court of Washington to two years in the Albany Penitentiary for the murder of "Sonny" James in December last.

Yesterday afternoon, in the seventh ward, a number of colored men, representing themselves to be agents of the pound keepers, made an onslaught upon the pigs, geese, goats and other domestic animals at large in that vicinity. The indignant populace brickbatted them out of the neighborhood.

The House of Delegates has passed the bill appropriating \$100,000 to the Chicago sufferers.

The original copy of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation was burned in the building of the Historical Society at Chicago.

[COMMUNICATED.]

## LINES.

On the death of one of the Southern ladies to whom "The Baltimore Society" gave generous aid after the late war.

As vapor, formed from ocean spray,  
It lifted to the azure sky,  
So purely did she pass away,  
Unstained by earth to realms on high.  
Pure as block of Parian stone,  
Just quarried from its marble bed,  
As fresh as flowers newly blown,  
With morning dew around them spread,  
What matchless beauty in her face,  
Where bright expression came and went,  
Where every feeling had a place,  
And every charm in turn was sent.  
The soul is springing o'er the grave,  
Where lies in death that maiden now:  
And leafy pines above her wave,  
And whisper hymns from every bough.  
VIRGINIA, Oct. 17. Floss

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

Wm. Lambkins, charged with robbing the U. S. mail, was tried at Harrisonburg, last week, before Judge Rives and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. A new trial was granted and the case was still in progress yesterday.

The Conservative Convention, to nominate candidates for the State Senate, and House of Delegates, for Augusta county, has nominated Marshall Hanger, Alex B. Lightner, and Chas. S. Roller for the House; Alex B. Cochran for the Senate.

The death of the venerable and esteemed Thomas B. Barton, took place at his residence in Fredericksburg yesterday, in the 80th year of his age.

Frederick Griffith has received the Conservative nomination for the Legislature in Westmoreland county.

The Conservatives of Pittsylvania have nominated W. T. Sutherland, L. Scroggins and Geo. T. Berger for the House of Delegates.

Gen. G. S. Meem of Shenandoah has been nominated by the Conservatives for the House of Delegates.

The police of Richmond have contributed \$100 towards the relief of the suffering in Chicago.

THE CONVENTION OF THE IRISH CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT UNION, at Louisville, refused to strike out the word "Irish" from its Constitution. Mr. Kilgour, of Alexandria, made an animated speech against the proposed change.

Mr. M. B. Harlow, of the Catholic Benevolent Society of Virginia, stated that he was about to perform a duty that was one of the most painful of his life. The society which he represented instructed him, in case the convention refused to change the name of the association, to withdraw from the body as the representative of his society. Several speeches were made, opposing the withdrawal of Mr. Harlow. Mr. Green moved that the convention request the society to remain in the union. Carried. Mr. Harlow said that he had been instructed to withdraw; that he would gladly remain in the union, but he had no discretion any power, and that he would have to telegraph to the president of the Alexandria Society for advice.

Judge Dennis Dwyer, of Ohio, was re-elected President of the Association. Philadelphia was selected as the place for holding the next Convention.

A WILL CASE.—To-day, in the Special Term, Judge